NEBS EXTRACTS OF INTEREST TO CHURCH PEOPLE.

What |Hon. William E. Gladstone Has to Say of Professor Huxley and the Swine Miracle...The King's Daughters...The Value of the Organization.

The controversy in which this paper has to take its place arose out of a statement, indeed a boast, as I understood it, by Prof. Huxley, that the adepts in natural sciences were as ofling the churches with weapons of precison, and that their opponents had only antiquated and worthless implements to employ in the business of defense. I took upon me to impeach at certain points the precision of the Professor's own weapons. Upon one of these points the miracle of the swine, as recorded in the gospels, he had given us assumption, instead of proof, upon what he thinks the vital question, whether the keeping of the swine was an innocent and lawful occupation. He has now offered an elaborate attempt at proof that such was its character. The smallest indication of such an attempt in the original article would have sufficed entirely to alter the form of my observation, which would then have been what it will now be: not that he offers no argument, but that his argument is unsound from beginning to end.

Of his sneers, imputations, and lectures against myself I shall take no notice whatever. But the personal action of our Lord is the basis of Christian revelation, and to impugn it successfully in any part is to pierce the innermost heart of every Christian. No inquiry: therefore, can be too painstaking which serves to carry such an inquiry to a conclusive issue. the gospels, he had given us assumption, in-

which serves to carry such an inquiry to a conclusive issue.

I must, however, in passing, make the confession that I did not state with accuracy, as I ought to have done, the precise form of the accusation. I treated it as an imputation on the action of our Lord; he replies that it it is only an imputation on the narrative of three Evangelists respecting him. The difference from his point of view is probably material, and I therefore regret that I overlooked it. But if the Gospels are put on their trial as literary documents, and their contents summarily condemned on a charge of intrinsic unworthiness and immorality, upon no higher authority than the private judgment of this or that individual, then, and so long as we are dealing with a portion of the attested portraiture, an arraignment of these becomes, at least in my view, hard to distinguish from an arraignment of Him whom they portray. Told and told in detail by all the three Synoptics, the miracle of the of the demoniac and the swine does not well bear this severance from the staple of the biography. Nor, indeed is it so severed by Mr. Huxley, who frankly treats it as involving at large the authority of the Synoptic Gospels.

Mr. Huxley observes that the Evang-lists do

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Mr. Huxley, who frankly treats it as involving at large the authority of the Synoptic Gospels.

Mr. Huxley observes that the Eva agelists do not betray any consciousness of the legal or moral difficulties involved in the question. But if the Evangelists believed that our Lord was dealing in this case with Hebrews, or with persons bound by the law of Moses, then for them, believers in the Messiah, there were no legal or moral difficulties at all.

There are, indeed, those who are content to rest the case on the absolute right of the Deity to deal at will with the property of the creatures whom he has made; nut waiving that point, there is another question, namely, whether this assertion of power was such as to involve serious injury to the proprietary rights of innocent persons. This is the chanacter which Professor Huxley stamps upon the narrative; justly, as he thinks, but, as I hold, in defiance of historical authority. I agree with him, however, that it is material to know whether the act recorded involved the infliction of a heavy penalty upon conduct in itself innocent.

Our main question then is the lawfulness and innocence of the employment of the swineherds. The ethnical character of Gadara and of its district derives its interest from its relation to that main question. In my opinion, not formed without an attempt at: all examination, there is no historical warrant for doubting that the swineherds were persons bound by the Mosaic law. In the opinion of Mr. Huxley, "the proof that Gadara was to all intents and purposes a Gentile and not a dewish city is complete." And again, "Gadara was for Josephus just as much a Gentile city as Prolemais." Utterly contesting these two propositions. I make two admissions first, that one or more of the many and sparse references of Josephus just as much a Gentile city as Prolemais." Utterly contesting these two propositions of Palestine, it would be a mistake to look for a perfectly homogeneous population; either Hebrew or Gentile. Professor Huxley's master fallacy is h

city of Gadara and the vicinage attached to it, not as a mere pomarium, but as a rural district.

2. He more fatally confounds the local city government and its followings, including, perlaps, the whole wealthy class and those attached to it, with the ethnical character of the general population.

3. His one item of direct evidence as to the Gentile character of the city, refers only to the former, and not to the latter.

4. He fatally confounds the question of political party with those of nationality and religion, and assumes that those who took the side of Rome in the factions that prevailed, could not be subject to the Mosaic Law.

5. His examination of the text of Josephus is alike one-sided, inadequate, and erroneous.

6. Finally he sets aside, on grounds not critical or historical but purely subjective, the primary historical testimony on the subject, namely, that of the three Synoptic Evangelists, who write as contemporaries, and deal directly with the subject, neither of which is done by any other authority.

7. And he treats the entire question, in the narrow form in which it arises, upon secular testimony, as if it were capable of a solution so clear and summary as to warrant the use of the extremest weapons of controversy against those who presume to differ from him.

[Mr. Ghadstone here evinces his perfect familiarity with the writings of Josephus, Strabo, and others, and addinces an apparently overwhelming mass of evidence in support of the view that the Mosaic Law was the public law of Gadara, and while not denying that the population of Lecapolis was a mixed one, asserts that it would run counter to every law of reasonable historic interpretation, to assume that the swincheards were punished by Christ for pursuing, what was to them, an incoent calling.

The King's Daughters.

In the order of the King's Daughters.

The King's Daughters

In the order of the King's Daughters.

In the order of the King's Daughters every woman has her call. She is bound to give herself, to open her own eyes, to use her own powers, and to ask not "Lord, v hat are some of the things Thou wouldst have done by our society," but "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" Yet this condition that members shall find their own fields of labs. makes to a few minds an element of difficulty in the work. Some people would prefer to have their duties cut and dried, to be spared the necessity of thinking or feeling, or of opening their own eyes. To such the clucation in the use of their own faculties that the order has been to them has been worth, as many testify, all the previous training of their lives.

"I had learned to walk through my days in a sort of dream," writes one. "My surroundings were so many opportunities out of which I was to get my own pleasure, and I took no interest in anything out of which I could not get as satisfaction for myself. Now I no longer seem to be the centre of the universe, but I enjoy patting myself in somebody else's place, and thinking what are the things that will supply another's need."

Imagine the value of this training to a thoughtless girl in a home, all of whose cares have been allowed to rest upon the heart and head of a very weary mother, a home where the brothers have been left to amuse and entertain themselves: where every-body was too busy to give more than a passing moment at the bedside of an invalid member, where the father, in his intervals of evening rest, rarely found the daughter sufficiently disengaged to pass one hour with him. This same young lady of whom we have spoken had her class in a mission sewing school, at from one week's and to an.

other she rarely saw her ten-year-old brother except when they met around the family board. Out of all her life she got "her own satisfactions." Think of the difference in such homes when mother and father and younger children became each in turn the center of her thought, and she considered what could be done for the cheer of father, for the relief of mother, for the entertainment and development of the younger members of the household! Think of the change when she no longer considered invariably what she desired to do, but put in its place the question of what he would have done for each one of these weary or untrained ones.—Miss Dickinson in Harper's Bazaar.

A Century of Methodism

On the 2d of March the various Methodist bodies, differing in polity, but in belief and fervor a united church, will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the death of their founder, John Wesley. He has passed from earth, but still lives in the vast and constantly increasing sisterhood of churches, whose foundations an exceptionally long life of eighty-eight years enabled him to lay deep and streng. His whole career tended in one direction, but it was not until 1739 that he underwent the religious experience which he believed to be a birth into crue spiritual life. Hence his specific work extended a year or more above half a century. As he labored on, his views broadened and his vision was clarified, yet from first to last his main purpose was, not the founding a denomination, but the implantation of a living faith in the hearts of men. He never desired to separate himself from the Church of England, and in his own estimate he remained in its membership to the last. Yet he was driven by persecution to many acts which were not consistent with his fealty to the lord bishops, and logically paved the way for that total withdrawal on the part of his followers which verbally he discouraged. Southey has well said that in dealing with him and his associates the establishment made one of its greatest mistakes. The Church of Rome would have been wiser, forit would have constituted Wesley and Whitefield heads of religious orders, and so kept them in the traces while giving their energy full play.

As it was, beginning with nothing, Wesley died at the head of an organization numbering more than one hundred and forty thousand church-members, who were ministered to by about five hundred and fifty titnerant and many thousand local preachers. He had provided for the safe transmission of church property; made a special Episcopal organization for our own country; prepared a liturgy and psalmedy, and in a word, had left his spiritual estate in a state of thorough adjustment. As years roll on, the success of the Church which

Religious Notes.

The King of Siam has donated to the Baptist mission at Bankok \$240,000 for a hospital and school.

There are now 200 regularly ordained wo-men preachers in the United States, where forty years ago there was only one. The Presbyterian Church has in the State of Pennsylvania 1,186 Sabbath schools, 18,924 teachers, and 175,239 scholars.

Census returns show that the Salvation Army has 86,662 members in the United States, with 329 organizations, 40 church edi-fices; 287 halls, with a total seating capacity of 192,261.

102,261.

The American Home Missionary Society will hold its annual meeting in Saratoga, New York, as usual. It will meet on June 2d. In the next three months the society must receive \$225,000 to end the year "all square."

It is proposed that there shall be at the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893, an exhibit which shall present, so far as is practicable, the history, present position, distribution, and work of the churches and other religious organizations of this country.

There are nine-two Baptist churches in Scotland. In forty-six churches there has been a total increase in the membership of the church of 601; a total decrease in twenty-six churches, 223; in fourteen churches the numbers are unchanged. The aggregate membership, allowing for non-resorting churches, is 11,846; as compared with 11,545 the previous year.

11,846, as compared with 11,545 the previous year.

A sense of danger is essential to safety in all the walks of life. "The way to be safe is never to be secure," said old Quarles. Safety is freedom from harm, while security is freedom from care. He who has a sense of insecurity and constant peril may be all the safer through the watchfulness that that sense engenders. On the other hand, "let nim that thinketh he standeth take heed let he fall."

Dr. Tucker, the evangelical bishop who has succeeded to the dangerous diocess of Equatorial Africa, rendered vacant by the marder of the heroic Bishop Hammington, has arrived at Uganda, after terrible and prolonged sufferings. A hundred miles of the long journey were through a dense, foodless forest, infested by savage robbers, who murdered stragglers and stole loads at every opportunity.

The question of admitting women, into the

were through a dense, foodless forest, infested by savage robbers, who murdered stragglers and stole loads at every opportunity. The question of admitting women into the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is taking on larger proportions than was at first thought likely. The popular majority in favor of it, in a vote recently had, was nearly 100,000. But the fight is not yet over. Dr. Buckley and those who stand with him insist that the new movement; is squarely in the teeth of Scriptural teaching, and will resist it to the end. We pray for the peace of Jerusalem.

Emerson exclaims: "What is a great man but one of the great affinities who takes up into himself all arts, sciences, all knowables as his food? Every book is a quotation, and every house is a quotation of all forests and mines and stone quarries, and every man is a quotation from all his ancestors." Let not the minister be ashamed, then, to incorporate into his sermons all the best thoughts of all the godly and true men who have gone before him. Thoughts are common property. Make them your own by brooding over them prayerfully. Clothe them in your own language and utter them out of a full and fervent heart, and God will bless the resurrected germ as he blesses the new growths of spring with delicate flowers and luscious fruitage.

The Methodist Episcopal Church him 15,000 ministers, 9,000 parsonages, 14,000 local preachers, 23,000 church edifices, 27,000 Sunday-schools, 129 annual conferences, 2,300,000 church members, 16 deaconess homes, 20 weekly newspapers, 6 new hotel enterprises, 10 schools of the prophets, 100 colleges and seminaries, 30 Chantanqua assemblies, 1,250,000 Sunday-school privested in church edifices, more than 200 annual camp-meetings, 2 growing woman's mission societies, \$2,822,358 invested in publishing interests, 166,000 Sunday-school officers and teachers.

The truth is that there seems to be a want of confidence in the efficacy of the agencies and means which our Lord has instituted. It is a subtle form of unb



The majority of the ills of the human body arise from a diseased Liver. Sim-mons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any other agency on earth.

AFTER THE GRIP COMES PNEUMONIA.

And no disease is more deadly than Pueumonia following an attack of Grip. The horrid Grip, which spares few, leaves the liver gorged, the lungs weak and sensitive, the nerves shattered, every vital force below par. No wonder that Pneumonia takes quick advantage of a system

thus reduced and runs its rapid and fatal course! Yet no one need suffer nor despair, for the longest tried and best known of all specifics is within easy reach.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

is the prince of remedies for inflamed or congested lungs. It quickly checks the tendency toward Pneumonia, and even masters the disease in violent form, by promoting active secretion, carrying away the accumulations of disease, cleansing and healing the air passages, and fortifying the tissues. Pneumonia, deadly as it usually is after an attack of the Grip, cannot ravage the lungs of one who is prudent enough to keep in hand a bottle of Schenck's Pulmenic Syrup, and give it a timely and fair trial For over half a century it has been a family stand-by in all forms of lung trouble, and is more highly appreciated to-day than ever.

Ber For Sale by all Druggists.

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In its First Stages.

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FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

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CAPT. GEO. W. ALLEN,
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SMOKING TOBACCO.—Richmond Gem. Curley Cut, Richmond Straight Cut, Old Rip Long Cut, Dixie Chop Cut, Smoking Mixtures curly cut and granulated, and Cut Plug Tobaccos, &c., &c. All prepared from the choicest tobaccos procurable.

mh29-tf ALLEN & GINTER.

\$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyapepus, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly compiled with. They are purely Vegetable, and merer fail to give estilated on. Bugar Costed. Large boxes, continuing 30 Pills, 15 cents. Beware of counterfuit and immirtions. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICARD, ILL.

Sold by E. P. REEVE & CO., 600 East Marshall

CHEWING TOBACCO.

CHEW

Tip-Toe

-AND-SQUARE CHEW.

FOR A GOOD, COOL SMOKE USE MAYO'S CUT PLUG. DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE.

MANUFACTURED BY P.H. MAYO & BRO.,

> (INCORPORATED) RICHMOND, VA.

W·T·Hancock.



Tobaccos. Richmona. Va.

N. B.—See that my Tag is on each Plug, as imitations are on the market. octo-su.tu&th

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DYSPEPSYN

In a stiffcial matter increase on every bottle!

DYSPEPSYN

[an artificial gastric puice—formula on every bettle] aids the weakened stomach by putting into it what it lacks, namely, pairrie puice, which assists the direction of the food, relieves the pain or heavy feeling, and cures the constipation usually accompanying atomach roughes. As you value your future health ared flitters, Blood Purfiers and Purgatives, which only irritate and weaken the atomach, agravating the Dyspepsia. The disease is in the Monace's, widthe Memack. Endorsed by physicians. Send a cts. in stamps for valuable book to: HAZEN MORSE, and the Manner of the Ma

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are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

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Pennyroyal Pillat

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

ANUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE SIST DAY OF DECEMBER A 1890. Of the actual condition of the North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company. A 1890. Of the actual condition of the North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts for the Commonwealth of Virginia, pursuant to sections 1280 and 1281. Code 7897, regulating counts for the Company in full, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Name of the company in full, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Home or principal office in the United States of said company, 34 William street, New York City, New York.

Character of the Company, whether fire, fire and marine, or marine insurance company—Fire.

Manager of the United States branch, New York City, General General Agent of the United States branch, WILLIAM A. FRANCIS.

Assistant General Agent of the United States branch, R. H. Wass.

Organized and incorporated, 1890.

Commonced business in United States. December, 1866.

Name of General Agent in Virginia, J. B. Moore.

Residence of the General Agent in Virginia, J. B. Moore.

Residence of the General Agent in Virginia, J. B. Moore.

H. ASSETS.

Account of stocks, bonds, and Treasury notes of the United States and of this State and other States, and also of stocks and bonds of incorporated cities in this State, and of all other stocks and bonds, owned absolutely by the Company:

Market Interest Payable. United States 4's, 1907 registered value.

United States currency, 6's, 1899,
registered 100,000 United States currency, 6's, 1898,
registered 137,000
United States currency, 6's, 1897,
registered 35,000
United States currency, 6's, 1896,
registered 30,000 Par value. Due. 607,550 \$ 4,500 Jan., April, July, Oct. 2,700 January and July. 122,000 163,080 750 January and July. 150 January and July. 40,600 900 January and July. 53,900 registered. 30,000
United States currency, 6's, 1895, registered. 18,000
N.Y. Central & H. R. R. Co., 184
mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds, 1903, registered. 500,000
West Shore R. R. Co., 184 mortgage, gld, 4's, 2961, registered. 400,000
N.Y. Lackawanna & W. R. Co., 184 mortgage, 7's, 1917, registered. 100,000
Penn, Div., 184 mortgage, 7's, 1917, registered. 100,000
St. Paul and Northern Pacific R. R. Co., general mortgage, gold 6's, 1923, registered. 100,000
Chicago & N. W. R. R. Co., consolidated sinking fund mortgage, 7's, 1915, registered. 100,000
Chicago & N. W. R. R. Co., consolidated sinking fund mortgage, 7's, 1915, coupons. 100,000
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., gold, 5's, 1923, registered. 128,000
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., gold, 5's, 1923, registered. 100,000
N. Y. County 7 per cent. Assessment Fund stock, 1903, registered. 100,000
N. Y. City 7 per cent. City Parks Improvement Fund stock, 1904, registered. 100,000
N. Y. City 7 per cent. Cotton Water Main stock, 1900, registered. 100,000
N. Y. City 7 per cent. Cotton Water Main stock, 1900, registered. 100,000
N. Y. City 7 per cent. Cotton Water Main stock, 1900, registered. 100,000
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N. Y. City 7 per cent. Cotton Water Main stock, 1900, registered. 100,000
N. Y. City 7 per cent. Cotton Water Main stock, 1900, registered. 100,000
N. Y. City 7 per cent. Soldiers Bounty Fund bond No. 3, 1890, registered. registered. United States currency, 6's, 1805, 150 January and July. 19,800 17,500 January and July. 408,000 8,000 January and July. 3.000 January and July. 132,000 1.423 March and Sept. 500 Feb., May, Aug., Nov. 61,000 180,700 1.516 Feb., May, Aug., Nov. and Feb., May, Aug., Nov. 35,140 3.292 Feb. and August. 167,480 875 Feb. and August. 44,523 soo April and October. 85,000 255 May and November. 29,480 58 May and November. 6,575 12,650 116 May and November. 105 May and November. 10,340 3,270 35 May and November. 275 January and July. 12,500 coupons Class "A" coupon bonds, 200 January and July. 10,000 10,300 1998, coupons
Tennessee Settlement, 6's, bonds,
1918, coupons
Virginia Registered 19 | 49 bonds, 1,155 23 January and July. 1.100

Virginia Deferred Certificates... \$2,504,569 67 \$2,953,183 \$ 47,586 Total par and market value, carried out at market value......

. 8 2,353,188 06

172,437 24

46,300 18,520 Defa'lt. 18,666 67 1,493

Cash in Company's principal office. 4.448 72 Cash belonging to the Company deposited deposited in bank (name bank) 134,429 91 Cash belonging to the Company deposited deposited in bank (name bank) 134.329 91.

Total.

Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in market value.

Gross premiums in course of collection not more than three mouths due.

Eills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine and inland risks.

All other property belonging to the company, viz. Due from other companies for re-insurance on losses already paid (name companies) German-American Insurance Company, New York, N. 1, 2, 265; Capital City Insurance Company, Mongomery, Ala.

512.23; Empire City Insurance Company, New Nork, N. 1, 75c; Neptune Insurance Company, Hostocy, Orient Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., \$70.33; Underwriters Insurance Company, Wheeling, W. Va., \$965.29; United Fire, Manchester, Eng., \$513.79; Firemen's Insurance, Chicago, Ill., \$3.54; Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Detroit, Mich., \$1.91; Knovville Insurance Company, Marine Insurance Company, Detroit, Mich., \$1.91; Knovville Insurance Company, Market Less, prepaid by London and Lancashire, of Liverpool, \$4.85; less prepaid Amazon Insurance Company, Cincinnati, O., \$10.09; total \$14.85.

Special deposit at New Orleans, La., \$5.100; at Buffalo, N. Y., \$50; New York Coffee Exchange, \$700; special accounts, \$60.

Aggregate amount of all the assets of the Company, stated at their actual value....... 3.435,585 @

III. LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses.
Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks running one year or less from date of policy, including interest premiums on perpetual fire risks, \$1,318,398.98; uncarned premiums, per cent.
Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks running more than one year from date of policy. \$1,578,321.99; uncarned premiums, tro rata. 8 738,449.94

Total unsarried premiums computed above.

1,624,356 e2

Due and to become due for borrowed money, balances to the credit of special agents, &c 5,756 e2

Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and net surplus ... \$ 1 802.80 48 IV. INCOME. The income of said Company during the preceding twelve months, and from what source derived:

Gross receipts for premiums. \$ 2.551,083 21
Net cash actually received for premiums.
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages. Aggregate amount of income actually received during the year...... 8 2,231,212 83

V. EXPENDITURES. Y. EAFENDED CHES.

The expenditures of said company, giving a detailed statement of the same:

On fire risks Gross amount actually paid for losses, including \$160,302.96 losses occurring in previous years.

Deductall amounts actually received for salvages whether on losses of the last or previous years, \$10,352.98 and all amounts actually received for re-insurance in other companies, \$112,568.68.

Paid for commissions or brokerage. Paid for salaries, fees, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other em-

ployes.
Paid for State, national and local taxes in this and other States.
All other payments and expenditures, viz: local and other Board expenses, rent, stationery, supplies to agents, advertising, office expenses, &c. Aggregate amount of actual expenses during the year. \$ 1.962.89 91

SAM. P. BLAGDEN, Manager.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Be it remembered that on the 20th day of January, 1801, at the city aforesaid, before me. John A. Hillery, a Commissioner resident in said city, duly commissioned and qualified by the executive authoritys and under the laws of the State of Virginia, to take a chrowledgment of deeds, &c. 60 is used or recorded therein, personally appeared Sam. P. Blagden, Manager of the United States branch of the North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of London and Edinbars, who, being sworm, depose and say, that he is the above-described officer of he said Company, and that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the actual condition of said organization on the last day of its fixed year, to wit; the zist day of December, 1890, according to the best of his information, knowledge, and belief. SEAL on the Twentieth day of January, 1801.

JOHN A. HILLERY, Commissioner, N. Y.



DAVID A. AINSLIE,

SAM. P. BLAGDEN, Manager.

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STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES AND BOILERS.

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THERE IS NOTHING LIKE A WHEEL for health. It increases a man's physical force and prolongs his life, "exclaimed a cyclist." But our ancesters did not ride the bicycle observed his friend. "True, they did not, and they have all died."—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

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